

Terahertz frequency standard based on three-photon coherent population trapping

C. Champenois,* G. Hagel, M. Houssin, M. Knoop, C. Zumsteg, and F. Vedel

Physique des Interactions Ioniques et Moléculaires (CNRS UMR 6633),

Université de Provence, Centre de Saint Jérôme,

Case C21, 13397 Marseille Cedex 20, France

(Dated: February 1, 2008)

Abstract

A scheme for a THz frequency standard based on three-photon coherent population trapping in stored ions is proposed. Assuming the propagation directions of the three lasers obey the phase matching condition, we show that stability of few 10^{-14} at one second can be reached with a precision limited by power broadening to 10^{-11} in the less favorable case. The referenced THz signal can be propagated over long distances, the useful information being carried by the relative frequency of the three optical photons.

PACS numbers: 06.30.Ft, 32.80.Qk, 32.80.Pj

Thanks to the progress made in the generation of continuous THz radiation, Terahertz spectroscopy is strongly gaining in interest in different domains, in particular for imaging in astronomy and biology and for material analysis [1]. In this paper we propose a frequency standard in the Terahertz domain, based on a three-photon dark resonance where the three wavelengths belong to the visible domain. Atomic frequency standards in the optical domain can now reach performances in the 10^{-16} range, thanks to laser-cooling of the atoms or single ions and to progress made in the stabilization of the clock lasers [2, 3]. The proposed THz frequency standard aims at a lower relative precision of about 10^{-11} , which can be realized in a robust and easily achievable experimental configuration and with a large atomic sample, allowing frequency stabilities of a few parts in 10^{14} at one second.

In the scheme described here, the THz reference signal is produced by coherent population trapping (CPT) in a three-photon process [4] involving visible lasers in a Doppler-free configuration [5]. For instance, this process can occur in several ions commonly used for optical metrology or quantum computation. For these atoms (Ca^+ , Sr^+ , Ba^+ , Hg^+), the narrow dark line resulting from CPT corresponds to the magnetic dipole transition between the $nD_{3/2}$ and $nD_{5/2}$ metastable states, whose frequency lies in the THz range. This electric-dipole forbidden line has been studied and probed directly in former experiments [6, 7, 8], but in a configuration sensitive to the Doppler effect. The proposed experiment can be seen as analogous to two-photon CPT microwave cesium clock [9] where a trade-off is made between robustness and clock precision. Two-photon CPT is also considered for an optical clock based on neutral ^{88}Sr [10] and a three-photon coherent process has been proposed as an optical frequency standard in alkaline earth atoms in [11].

In this paper, we first introduce the three-photon coherent process resulting in the sharp line that can serve as a frequency standard. This process is largely discussed in [4] and we mention only the points useful for metrological application. Then, the expected performances of such a standard are studied to show a possible stability better than 8×10^{-14} at one second.

The scheme we propose can apply to any atomic system composed of four electronic levels which are coupled by laser fields, according to the N -shaped scheme depicted in Fig. 1 and where states $|S\rangle$, $|D\rangle$ and $|Q\rangle$ are (meta)stable while state $|P\rangle$ is short-lived and decays radiatively into $|S\rangle$ and $|D\rangle$. This level configuration is realized, for instance, in alkaline-earth atoms with hyperfine structure and in alkali-like ions with a metastable d -orbital, such

as Hg^+ , Ba^+ , Sr^+ , or Ca^+ . In this manuscript we focus on this last case where the levels can be identified with the states $|S\rangle = |S_{1/2}\rangle$, $|P\rangle = |P_{1/2}\rangle$, $|D\rangle = |D_{3/2}\rangle$, and $|Q\rangle = |D_{5/2}\rangle$. The dark line can be observed by collecting the photon signal on the $|S\rangle \rightarrow |P\rangle$ transition. Here, all the transitions are electric-dipole allowed except $|S_{1/2}\rangle \leftrightarrow |D_{5/2}\rangle$ (named $|S\rangle \leftrightarrow |Q\rangle$ in Fig. 1), which is an electric quadrupole transition with a linewidth of the order of one Hertz. The magnetic-dipole transition $|D_{3/2}\rangle \leftrightarrow |D_{5/2}\rangle$ ($|D\rangle \leftrightarrow |Q\rangle$) considered as the frequency standard has a spontaneous emission rate of the order of 10^{-6} s^{-1} which can be neglected.

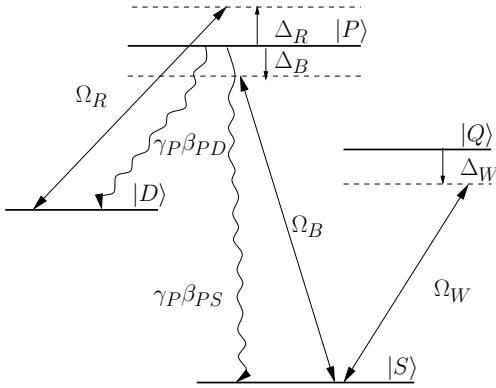


FIG. 1: N Level scheme: The states $|D\rangle$, $|P\rangle$, $|S\rangle$ coupled by laser couplings Ω_R and Ω_B form a Λ - configuration, state $|S\rangle$ couples weakly to the metastable state $|Q\rangle$ by Ω_W . The wavy lines indicate the radiative decay. Parameters and possible atomic species are discussed in the text.

For our purpose, the evolution of the internal degrees of freedom of a motionless atom can be understood in the dressed state picture, where the non-coupled eigenstates are defined by

$$H_0 = \hbar\Delta_R|D\rangle\langle D| + \hbar\Delta_B|S\rangle\langle S| + \hbar(\Delta_B - \Delta_W)|Q\rangle\langle Q| \quad (1)$$

with detunings defined as $\Delta_B = \omega_B - \omega_{PS}$, $\Delta_R = \omega_R - \omega_{PD}$, and $\Delta_W = \omega_W - \omega_{QS}$ (B, R, W stands respectively for the $|S\rangle \leftrightarrow |P\rangle$, $|D\rangle \leftrightarrow |P\rangle$ and $|S\rangle \leftrightarrow |Q\rangle$ transitions. ω_X is the laser frequency on the transition labelled X and ω_{IJ} is the frequency of the atomic transition $|I\rangle \leftrightarrow |J\rangle$). $\Omega_{R,B,W}$ are the corresponding Rabi frequencies characterizing the laser couplings. The radiative processes taken into account couple $|P\rangle$ to states $|S\rangle$ and $|D\rangle$ by the decay rate γ_P and branching ratio β_{PS}/β_{PD} ($\beta_{PS} + \beta_{PD} = 1$). The radiative decay of states $|Q\rangle$ and $|D\rangle$, whose lifetime is of the order of 1 s is neglected in the analytical model we present below. It should be noted that the dipole and the quadrupole couplings differ

by a few orders of magnitude. Nevertheless, as the process described in this manuscript is of interest when state $|Q\rangle$ is weakly coupled to the Λ -scheme ($|S\rangle$, $|P\rangle$, $|D\rangle$, coupled by the two strong lasers) it is thus experimentally feasible with standard laser sources.

Considering that $|Q\rangle$ is weakly coupled to $|S\rangle$, the subsystem ($|S\rangle$, $|Q\rangle$) can be diagonalised and solved analytically to first order in $\alpha_W = \Omega_W/2\Delta_W \ll 1$. The new eigenstates are then

$$\begin{aligned} |S_Q\rangle &= \mathcal{N}(|S\rangle + \alpha_W|Q\rangle) \\ |Q_S\rangle &= \mathcal{N}(|Q\rangle - \alpha_W|S\rangle) \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

(where \mathcal{N} is the normalization factor) with eigenfrequencies light-shifted by $\pm\alpha_W\Omega_W/2$. $|Q_S\rangle$ being coupled to $|P\rangle$ by the Rabi frequency $-\alpha_W\Omega_B$, the dressed states configuration ends up in a Λ -scheme (formed by $|Q_S\rangle$, $|P\rangle$ and $|D\rangle$, see Fig.2), well known to give rise to coherent population trapping into a dark state when the metastable states $|Q_S\rangle$ and $|D\rangle$ are degenerated when dressed by the laser photons [12]. This condition is fulfilled on the light-shifted three-photon resonance condition

$$\Delta_{eff} = \Delta_R + \Delta_W - \Delta_B + \alpha_W\Omega_W/2 = 0. \quad (3)$$

Detuned from the two-photon resonance condition (*i. e.* $\Delta_R - \Delta_B \neq 0$, see [4] for justification), the atomic system is then pumped into the dark state

$$|\Psi_{Dark}\rangle = \mathcal{N}'(\mathcal{E}|D\rangle + |Q_S\rangle) \quad (4)$$

with $\mathcal{E} = \alpha_W\Omega_B/\Omega_R$ and normalization factor \mathcal{N}' .

The sharp line produced in the fluorescence spectra by pumping into the dark state can be used to assure $\Delta_R + \Delta_W - \Delta_B + \alpha_W\Omega_W/2 = 0$. Experimentally, this is realised by locking one of the three lasers on the dark line. For the following laser frequencies, it translates into

$$\omega_R + \omega_W - \omega_B = \omega_{QD} - \alpha_W\Omega_W/2. \quad (5)$$

Provided the light-shift $\alpha_W\Omega_W/2$ is made negligible or controlled, the frequency combination $\omega_R + \omega_W - \omega_B$ can be referenced to the magnetic-dipole transition frequency ω_{QD} which lies between 1.8 THz for Ca^+ and 451 THz for Hg^+ (see table I).

The stability of the dark state requires the reduction of the relative phase diffusion of the three lasers to a diffusion rate smaller than the dark line width. This can be achieved by

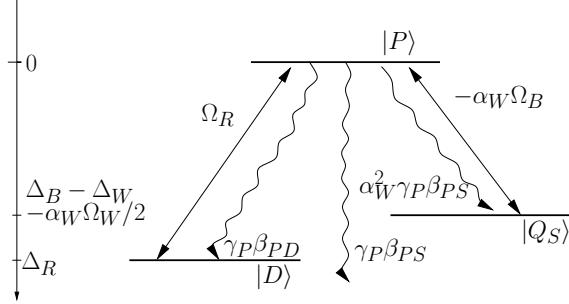


FIG. 2: Part of the dressed state picture relevant for the three-photon resonance condition, giving rise to the coherent dark state. The straight lines stands for laser couplings and the wavy lines for radiative decay (see text for details).

TABLE I: Wavelength involved in the three-photon process and frequency of the reference transition

Ions	B	R	W	$D_{3/2} - D_{5/2}$
Ca ⁺	397 nm	866 nm	729 nm	1.82 THz
Sr ⁺	422 nm	1092 nm	674 nm	8.40 THz
Ba ⁺	493 nm	650 nm	1761 nm	24.0 THz
Hg ⁺	194 nm	10.67 μ m	282 nm	451 THz

reducing the spectral width of each laser or, as a less stringent condition, by phase-locking the three lasers on the same reference like a frequency comb [13]. The fundamental limit for the linewidth of the coherent dark line, defined by the lifetime of the metastable states, may not be reached, mainly because of power broadening, which is known to be one of the main limiting factor in two-photon CPT clock [14]. For evaluating the dark line width, the system can be approximated by the Λ -scheme depicted in Fig.2 where the decay from $|P\rangle$ to $|Q_S\rangle$ is $\alpha_W^2 \gamma_P \beta_{PS}$. Because of spontaneous emission from $|P\rangle$ to $|S_Q\rangle$, the decoherence rate between $|P\rangle$ and $|Q_S\rangle$ or $|D\rangle$ is equal to $\gamma_P/2$. An analytical expression of the linewidth of coherent dark line can be found in [15] for very general cases. Such an expression is simplified when, for $\alpha_W^2 \ll 1$ and $\alpha_W^2 \Omega_B^2 \ll \Omega_R^2$ one has $\beta_{PD} \Omega_B^2 \gg \beta_{PS} \Omega_R^2$, which is obeyed for realistic working parameters. Then, if the decoherence sources like the laser relative phase diffusion

are neglected, the dark linewidth (FWHM) can be approximated by

$$\Gamma_{\text{eff}} = \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\gamma_P \sqrt{1 + \left(3 - \frac{\gamma_\Lambda}{\gamma_P}\right) \frac{\Omega_R^2}{\gamma_P^2 \beta_{PD}} + \frac{4\Delta_R^2}{\gamma_P^2}}} \quad (6)$$

with $\gamma_\Lambda = \gamma_P(\beta_{PD} + \alpha_W^2 \beta_{PS})$. When collected on the $|P\rangle \rightarrow |S\rangle$ transition, the fluorescence rate emitted around the dark resonance $\Delta_{\text{eff}} = 0$ (Eq. 3) scales with

$$\mathcal{S} = \gamma_P \frac{\Gamma_{\text{eff}}^2}{\Omega_R^2} \frac{\beta_{PS}}{\beta_{PD}}. \quad (7)$$

According to these last two equations, the linewidth can be tuned continuously by Ω_R and in practice, results from a tradeoff between the desired signal over noise ratio $S/N = \sqrt{\eta \mathcal{S}/2}$ (with η the detection efficiency, 1/2 indicating we work at half maximum and if we assume no background) and signal linewidth $\Delta \geq \Gamma_{\text{eff}}$. Both parameters control the stability of the frequency standard, as can be clearly seen in the Allan deviation

$$\sigma_y(\tau) = \frac{\Delta}{\omega_{QD}(S/N)} \sqrt{\frac{T_c}{\tau}} \quad (8)$$

which quantifies the stability versus the integration time τ , T_c being the cycle time. Increasing the S/N ratio can be realised without power broadening the transition by increasing the number of ions emitting the fluorescence signal. For ions in radiofrequency trap, this option is rarely used because of the Doppler effect due to the micromotion (the radiofrequency driven motion), which increases with the number of ions [16, 17]. In the case of a three-photon resonance, there is a (first order)Doppler-free configuration [5] which is defined by the phase matching condition

$$\Delta \mathbf{k} = \mathbf{k}_R - \mathbf{k}_B + \mathbf{k}_W = \mathbf{0}. \quad (9)$$

The driven micromotion can not be laser cooled and its contribution to the second-order Doppler effect can not be nulled. Assuming the thermal macromotion (motion in the pseudo-potential created by the RF-field) is laser cooled, the relative shift induced by second order Doppler effect can be estimated [17] from the number N_i of trapped ions, their mass M in atomic units and the secular frequency of oscillation ν_S (MHz):

$$\Delta f_{D2}/f_0 = -3.0 \times 10^{-14} (\nu_S N_i / M)^{2/3}. \quad (10)$$

In a centimeter-size trap, where $N_i = 10^5$ and $\nu_S = 0.1$ MHz are typical values, this relative shift is -1.2×10^{-12} for calcium ions, the lightest of the species considered here. For this

ion, the resulting frequency shift on the magnetic dipole transition is then 2.2 Hz and a broadening of the same order is expected. Tolerating such a shift, the S/N ratio behaves like $\sqrt{\eta N_i \mathcal{S}/2}$, if one assumes that the signal increases linearly with the number of ions, which is a good approximation for laser cooled ions.

As a starting point and considering this broadening, let's assume a reachable precision of 10 Hz, then the dark line can be power broadened to that value for maximum signal. The expected stability can then be estimated by assuming a cycling time of 1 s (long enough for coherence to build) and a detection efficiency of 10^{-4} . We obtain $\sigma_y \simeq 8 \times 10^{-14} \tau^{-1/2}$ for Ca^+ , $2 \times 10^{-14} \tau^{-1/2}$ for Sr^+ , $1 \times 10^{-14} \tau^{-1/2}$ for Ba^+ and $4 \times 10^{-17} \tau^{-1/2}$ for Hg^+ (where the transition stands in the optical domain). The THz radiation can be produced by photomixing the B -radiation with the one resulting from the frequency sum of the R - and W -radiations. The generation of the THz signal from three visible laser beams allows propagation and dissemination of the frequency standard over long distances, despite the high absorption coefficient known for THz radiation in air or in fibers.

The accuracy of the proposed standard depends on all the effects that can induce a frequency shift of the dark line from the ideal equation $\omega_R + \omega_W - \omega_B = \omega_{QD}$. Beside the Doppler effect, the first effect to deal with is the one due to the method itself. The laser coupling between $|S\rangle$ and $|Q\rangle$, needed to create the Λ -scheme generating the dark state, gives rise to a light-shift $\alpha_W \Omega_W / 2$ (Eq. 5). Nevertheless, values as small as $\alpha_W < 10^{-4}$ and $\Omega_W < 10$ kHz are sufficient to efficiently create this coupling, and to keep the induced light shift smaller than 1 Hz, without any effect on the collected signal (see Eq. 7). By definition, the dark state is not light-shifted by the direct coupling mentioned on Fig.2 but it is shifted by far off resonance coupling between one of the three lasers with the other two transitions [18]. According to the level configuration of the considered ions, the largest shift comes from the coupling between $|D_{5/2}\rangle$ and the $|P_{3/2}\rangle$ state lying close to $|P_{1/2}\rangle$, induced by the laser labelled R coupling $|D_{3/2}\rangle$ to $|P_{1/2}\rangle$. Among the considered ions, Ca^+ has the smallest fine structure splitting and will therefore show the biggest shift which is estimated to be lower than 0.1 Hz for Ω_R below 1 MHz. This effect is clearly not a limitation here.

The other effects limiting the accuracy and precision of a possible THz-standard are the DC-Stark shift, the quadrupole shift caused by the coupling between the electric field gradient and the electronic quadrupole of the $|D_{3/2}\rangle$ and $|D_{5/2}\rangle$ states and the Zeeman shift. The DC-Stark effect depends on the polarizability of the $|D_{3/2}\rangle$ and $|D_{5/2}\rangle$ states. As

mentioned in [19] for Ca^+ and in [20] for Sr^+ , there is an uncertainty on these polarisabilities for some species. Nevertheless, from available atomic transition data, one can deduce a compensation between the polarisabilities of these two states which bring the absolute value of the order of few $10^{-40} \text{ J}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ to a differential value of the order of few $10^{-42} \text{ J}/(\text{V}/\text{m})^2$, which translates into $|\delta f_S| \simeq 10^{-5} E^2 \text{ Hz}$ with E in V/cm . At room temperature, the biggest contribution comes from the isotropic blackbody field radiated by the vessel. This field can be taken into account by its mean-squared value averaged over the whole spectrum: $\langle E_{BB}^2 \rangle = 831.9^2(T/300)^4 (\text{V}/\text{m})^2$ [21] which results in a DC-Stark shift below 0.01 Hz.

The quadrupole shift can be written like [22]

$$\Delta f_Q(n, J, m_J) = \frac{J(J+1) - 3m_J^2}{J(2J-1)} \Theta(n, J) A\Pi/h \quad (11)$$

with $\Theta(n, J)$ the electric quadrupole of state $|n, J\rangle$, $A = (\partial^2 V / 2\partial x^2)$ defining the local electric field gradient and Π a geometrical factor depending on the shape and orientation of the electric field ($\Pi = 2$ if the field is quadrupolar with its symmetry axis along the quantization axis). If one assume that the $|n, D_J\rangle$ states are pure d orbitals, the quadrupole varies like $(2J-1)/(2J+2)$ and $\Theta(n, 3/2) = (7/10)\Theta(n, 5/2)$. Calculations for all the ions mentioned and for $J = 3/2, 5/2$ [23] show that the quadrupole $\Theta(n, J)$ rank from 0.5 to 4 ea_0^2 . For the states with the smallest Zeeman shift ($m_J = \pm 1/2$), the frequency shift for one ion is $\delta f_Q = (11/40)\Theta(n, 5/2)A\Pi/h$. If the highest value for $\Theta(n, 5/2)$ is used, δf_Q reaches 1 Hz for $A\Pi = 150 \text{ V}/\text{cm}^2$. This value is the order of magnitude of the gradient of the trapping field and of the Coulomb field in the considered regime and the quadrupole shift can not be neglected here.

As for the Zeeman effect, a small magnetic field B is needed to split the Zeeman sublevels chosen for the transition $|D_{3/2}, m_J^{3/2}\rangle \rightarrow |D_{5/2}, m_J^{5/2}\rangle$. The first order Zeeman shift is minimal for the $m_J^{3/2} = \pm 1/2 \rightarrow m_J^{5/2} = \pm 1/2$ transition, and is then equal to $\pm 0.28 \text{ MHz/Gauss}$. A 2 mG field is then necessary to split these two transitions by 1 kHz. The Zeeman shift can be nulled by adding the frequency of these two transitions, assuming that the magnetic field is constant. The second order Zeeman effect is negligible here. In the regime chosen for our estimation ($N_i = 10^5$, and $\nu_S = 0.1 \text{ MHz}$) and for perfect compensation of first order Zeeman shift at the Hz level, the magnetic field must be stable and homogenous on a mm-size to better than $3.6 \mu\text{G}$. Such a stability requires magnetic shielding but is experimentally feasible.

From this overview of the systematic shifts expected for an ion cloud, it appears that the important effects for the magnetic-dipole transition come from the second order Doppler shift, the quadrupole shift and the Zeeman shift, which limit the precision of the proposed THz standard to the Hz level, depending on the size of this cloud.

In conclusion, we show that a THz frequency standard can be realised from three-photon CPT in trapped ion clouds. A stability in the $10^{-14}\tau^{-1/2}$ range can be expected, depending on the chosen species. Such level of stability is reached to the detriment of precision which is mainly reduced by power broadening, and to a smaller extent by second order Doppler effect, quadrupole shift and first order Zeeman shift.

The authors would like to thank P. Dubé for his comments on the manuscript.

* caroline.champenois@univ-provence.fr

- [1] K. Kawase, Optics and Photonics News **15**, no. 10, 34 (2004).
- [2] W. H. Oskay, S. A. Diddams, E. A. Donley, T. M. Fortier, T. P. Heavner, L. Hollberg, W. M. Itano, S. R. Jefferts, M. J. Delaney, K. Kim, et al., Physical Review Letters **97**, 020801 (2006).
- [3] M. M. Boyd, A. D. Ludlow, S. Blatt, S. M. Foreman, T. Ido, T. Zelevinsky, and J. Ye, Physical Review Letters **98**, 083002 (2007).
- [4] C. Champenois, G. Morigi, and J. Eschner, Physical Review A **74**, 053404 (2006).
- [5] G. Grynberg, F. Biraben, M. Bassini, and B. Cagnac, Phys. Rev. Lett. **37**, 283 (1976).
- [6] G. Werth, *Possible precision far-infrared spectroscopy on trapped ions* (Summer school "Applied Laser Spectroscopy", San Miniato, 1989).
- [7] A. A. Madej, J. D. Sankey, G. R. Hanes, K. J. Siemsen, and A. R. W. McKellar, Phys. Rev. A **45**, 1742 (1992).
- [8] K. J. Siemsen, A. A. Madej, J. D. Sankey, B. G. Whitford, R. F. Clark, and G. Magerl, IEEE frequency control symposium p. 76 (1992).
- [9] T. Zanon, S. Guerandel, E. de Clercq, D. Holleville, N. Dimarcq, and A. Clairon, Phys. Rev. Lett. **94**, 193002 (2005).
- [10] R. Santra, E. Arimondo, T. Ido, C. Greene, and J. Ye, Phys. Rev. Lett. **94**, 173002 (2005).
- [11] T. Hong, C. Cramer, W. Nagourney, and E. N. Fortson, Phys. Rev. Lett. **94**, 050801 (2005).
- [12] E. Arimondo, in *Progress in Optics*, edited by E. Wolf (Elsevier Science, 1996), vol. XXXV,

chap. V, p. 258.

- [13] T. Udem, J. Reichert, R. Holzwarth, and T. W. Hänsch, Optics Letters **24**, 881 (1999).
- [14] S. Knappe, P. Schwindt, V. Shah, L. Hollberg, and J. Kitching, Optics Express **13**, 1249 (2005).
- [15] T. Zanon-Willette, Ph.D. thesis, Université Paris VI (2005).
- [16] H. Dehmelt, Adv. At. Mol. Phys. **5**, 109 (1969).
- [17] D. Wineland, W. Itano, J. Bergquist, J. Bollinger, F. Diedrich, and S. Gilbert, in *Proc. 4th symp on Freq. Standard and Metrology*, edited by A. Demarchi (Ancona, Italy, 1988).
- [18] T. Zanon-Willette, A. D. Ludlow, S. Blatt, M. M. Boyd, E. Arimondo, and J. Ye, Physical Review Letters **97**, 233001 (2006).
- [19] C. Champenois, M. Houssin, C. Lisowski, M. Knoop, M. Vedel, and F. Vedel, Phys. Lett. A **331**, 298 (2004).
- [20] A. A. Madej, J. E. Bernard, P. Dubé, L. Marmet, and R. S. Windeler, Physical Review A **70**, 012507 (2004).
- [21] W. Itano, I. Lewis, and D. Wineland, Phys. Rev. A **25**, 1233 (1982).
- [22] W. Itano, J. Res. Natl. Inst. Stand. Technol. **105**, 829 (2000).
- [23] W. M. Itano, Physical Review A **73**, 022510 (2006).